



# Poll Watchers Guide

**8 September 2022**

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*This manual is a work in progress, and will be updated whenever new or additional information is available. If you have any comments, suggestions, or corrections, please send those to: [director@ga.foramericafirst.com](mailto:director@ga.foramericafirst.com)*

September 2022. This manual was developed and published by Georgia for America First, with resources provided by The American Project. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this manual, but given the variance in procedures by locality, and many recent legal and procedural changes, errors and omissions are inevitable; therefore, only the Code of Georgia and official procedures are authoritative.

## Introduction

Elections in Georgia are a disgrace. The primary objective of election administration should be the conduct of elections that encourage confidence in the fairness and legitimacy of the process; yet Georgia's elections are among the least trusted in the nation, and recent "reforms" have only exacerbated our problems.

In 2020, in response to COVID, we saw the introduction of changes in election procedures that universally weakened the security and integrity of the election process. With a huge expansion in early voting came inadequate security measures for absentee ballots and inadequate "chain of custody" processes and oversight for the seemingly ubiquitous drop boxes. Georgia was also plagued with an inaccurate voter list bloated with many fraudulent registrations; a gaping security hole potentially facilitating many types of election fraud.

Confidence that elections are fair, and that the results accurately reflect the will of the people, is foundational for a functional democracy. Unfortunately, Georgia has adopted machine-based voting, counting, and registration processes that decrease public confidence in elections. Machine-based processes are not transparent or even comprehensible for ordinary citizens and poll workers; and computer experts are prevented from understanding the internal workings of these machines because foolish state officials signed contracts protecting the "intellectual property" of machine manufacturers.

It is not just the machines that are non-transparent. In 2020 and more recent elections, we witnessed an appalling lack of transparency in both polling and counting processes; with poll watchers being physically prevented from observing in some cases, and counting processes conducted in secret, without any observers. We also have allegations of counterfeit ballots being counted, and video evidence of ballot box stuffing in the dead of night.

It's as if we were watching elections in some under-developed third world country, but the sad truth is our elections may be even worse than those. Statistical analysis is an effective tool used in international election monitoring to identify fraud in elections, and when those same tools are applied in Georgia, we see unexplainable spikes in returns and statistically impossible results.

Like a banana republic, we have politicized institutions and a breakdown in rule of law; with evidence of potential crimes like double-voting, shredding ballots, counterfeit ballots, and ballot box stuffing; not investigated or adjudicated by law enforcement agencies, courts (including the state Supreme Court), or the Governor's office. We also have state-sponsored suppression of whistleblowers, with Fulton County firing an election official who had the temerity (and courage) to report election fraud.

### **Ineffective Election Reforms**

The Election Integrity Act of 2021 was supposed to address some of the most obvious flaws in our election processes, but how effective will it really be? It prevents election superintendents or boards of registrars from accepting private funding (or bribes) from billionaires to change to less secure voting processes and spur turnout in targeted districts; but it is ludicrous is it that this was

ever allowed in the first place; and once the scheme was revealed it became politically untenable to continue, so they didn't give up much there.

Oddly, the new law allows optional Sunday voting days, enabling potentially partisan election officials to add more voting days in favored communities, and fewer for the less-favored. This is an unequal application of law, as the time and manner of voting should be consistent for all citizens.

The new law creates a voter intimidation and illegal election activities hotline, but this is an ineffective remedy because it leaves the decision as to whether to follow up on the complaint with the Attorney General, who has already demonstrated an unwillingness to investigate election crimes.

The act allows early processing and scanning of absentee ballots to promote voter confidence by ensuring results are reported quickly; but early counting of ballots will just provide more opportunity for cheating, and thus will actually *decrease* voter confidence. Speed of counting does not increase confidence; only transparency can do that.

When an absentee ballot is rejected as unreadable by a tabulating machine, it is reviewed by election officials for voter intent, and if they decide the voter wanted to vote for a particular candidate, they copy their interpretation onto a clean ballot, and feed that through the tabulator. The percentage of absentee ballots rejected increased dramatically from 2016 through 2020, so the Election Integrity Act establishes "duplication panels" to speed up this process. Actually, the number rejected increased because of intentional changes in the software of the machines, and the fact that potentially partisan poll workers are increasingly determining voter "intent" out of sight of the individuals that cast those ballots damages confidence in the election process.

Interestingly, the Act states that: *protecting electors from improper interference, political pressure, or intimidation while waiting in line to vote is of paramount importance to protecting the election system and ensuring voter confidence.* This is true, but while protecting voters who vote in person on election day, the Act does nothing to protect absentee ballots. Absentee voting has always been less secure than voting in person, and one reason it was limited in the past was precisely to protect voters from the "*improper interference, political pressure, or intimidation,*" they might experience in the home, or in a care facility.

This is a long list of problems associated with current election reform efforts. Ironically, Section 37 of the Election Integrity Act describes a transparent manual voting process for primaries which, if adopted for general elections, would solve many of the concerns associated with a lack of transparency in machine voting, and would go a long way towards restoring voter confidence in the integrity of elections.

Angie Allison  
State Director  
Georgia for Election Transparency

## Operation Eagles Wings

Georgia for Election Transparency and Georgia for America First are part of a national initiative called “Operation Eagles Wings” supported by the America Project (TAP), and through the voluntary contributions of individuals committed to the restoration and strengthening of constitutional democracy in America. OEW grew out of a program developed for the 2021 state and local elections in Virginia, creating a template for issue advocacy and election integrity programing which became known as the “Virginia Model”.<sup>1</sup>

Virginians for America First (VFAP) launched on 09 March 2021 with the intent to achieve which aimed to elect an America First majority in the Virginia House of Delegates. Bishop Leon Benjamin, initially supported by Americans for Limited Government (ALG), led the efforts as the founder of Virginians for America First. His courageous stand on America First principles resonated with Virginians of all races and social standing. He was instrumental in bringing unity, building coalitions, and reaching into communities not normally engaged.

Once VFAP launched there was great response with hundreds of sign-ups within hours. This came as a surprise. The *overwhelming* interest of those sign-ups was *election integrity* (EI). It became obvious we must include an EI program component to satisfy the interests of our volunteers.

While I was a political appointee during the Trump Administration at the US Agency for International Development, I had worked with Tim Meisburger, who was appointed to USAID by President Trump in 2017 as a director of USAID’s Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG).

Tim is an expert in EI, with 30+ years experience around the globe working to ensure free and fair elections in third world and developing democracies; so I contacted him, and asked for his help in developing an EI program based on accepted international standards. Tim joined VFAP/ALG and developed the EI program. He generated a manual for election observation specific to Virginia based on recognized international standards.

The EI program in conjunction with the America First voter education component became the complete “Virginia Model.” Parts of this model are being shared in states across the nation by others, but only TAP is providing the model in total.

In the summer of 2021 TAP learned of VFAP’s project in Virginia, and began supporting it financially as the major contributor. TAP recognized early on that this project was making an impact in Virginia, and that what had been effective in Virginia in 2021 could serve as a model for programs in battleground states in 2022.

The EI component of OEW consists of four major parts:

- Voter education of America First issues concentrating on low-propensity voters. These are voters who are generally not politically engaged but want America First principles in our government.

<sup>1</sup> See [Fixing Virginia’s Elections to Save America](#)

- Training of poll workers/poll watchers with an in-depth program on election observation, reporting, and the rights of citizens to have free and fair elections.
- Direct citizen observation and review of processes and procedures pertaining to the maintenance of and handling of voter rolls. This is primarily achieved by communicating directly with election officials in each municipality.
- Real time evaluation of absentee ballot processing during election season (45 days of early voting in Virginia). This part of the program will need to be adjusted to correspond with state specific statutes.

The voter education component of the OEW conducts campaigns to inform voters who have historically had little access to information on the America First movement about the of how America First policies can increase their freedom and improve their lives. Increased turnout by new America First voters, particularly in minority communities, was a very important part of the victory in Virginia. We learned through our targeted voter education efforts, and canvassing, that addressing issues that directly affected voters and their families made the difference in turning out minorities to support candidates who embraced America First principles.

Following its successes in Virginia, TAP developed the “Operation Eagles Wings” program to share its approaches with like-minded organizations across the country, and to implement the Virginia Model Template in nine critical states: Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, Arizona, Texas, and Illinois.

2021 in Virginia was a message sent to every America First Patriot that with dedicated hard work, focus, and a united effort “We the People” can save the Republic for future generations. 2022 offers us the opportunity to repeat a Virginia type victory all around the nation. Join us by going to [www.americaproject.com](http://www.americaproject.com) to volunteer for, and donate to this effort.

Mark Lloyd  
Director  
Operation Eagles Wings

# 1 Rights and Duties of Poll Watchers

The following summary includes information from the Poll Watcher Training Manual provided by the Georgia Secretary of State [here](#).

Poll watchers are official observers only whose primary concern is the integrity and fairness of the election. They may observe the conduct of the election before, during and after the polls close. A poll watcher should be able to see and verify all election processes (except a voter marking their ballot), but may not interfere with or impede the conduct of any election. A poll manager may eject a poll watcher from the polling place if they deemed to be interfering in the process (if this happens to you, immediately file an Incident Report).

When you arrive at a polling place, show your designation letter to the poll manager, and wear your name badge while working. Election officials must allow you behind the enclosed space for the purpose of observing the conduct of the election and the counting and recording of votes, as long as you are not impeding the process. If you are ever prevented from effectively observing a process, inform the poll manager, and if not corrected, file an Incident Report. If you witness an infraction or irregularity, the State of Georgia suggests you report that to your election superintendent, not to the poll manager.

Poll Watchers are prohibited from:

- Talking to voters
- Checking electors lists
- Using photographic or other electronic monitoring or recording devices
- Using cellular telephones
- Wearing anything advertising a candidacy or advocating for or against an issue.
- Electioneering or any kind of campaigning in the polling place or within 150 feet of the entrance of the polling place during voting hours.

## 2 Election Season Observation

### 2.1 What is Election Season?

Any registered voter in Georgia can vote absentee, by mail or drop box, or by visiting an advance voting site. Although absentee ballots can be requested from 78 days prior to the election, we have defined *election season* as the 29-day period from the initial mailing of absentee ballots (October 10) to the election day (November 8). During this period voted ballots can be returned, and from October 11, any qualified voter can vote in person at an advance voting site.

Unfortunately, expanding the election from one day to 29 days decreases the transparency and credibility of its election process. Throughout the election season, chain of custody and chain of observation are regularly broken for long periods, reducing the transparency needed to reassure voters that the process is fair and accurate. Extending the election period also places an

unsustainable physical and financial burden on overworked election officials, and the party representatives tasked with ensuring the integrity and legitimacy of the election process.

This imperfect system falls far short of accepted norms and standards for transparent and credible elections, and will require fundamental legal and procedural reforms to ever meet or exceed those standards. Until these reforms can be made, the only means to enhance transparency and public confidence in the integrity of the process will be through increased public scrutiny of every stage of the process to the extent possible.

Election season observation may be conducted by poll watchers authorized and coordinated by county or city party unit chairs, and in some cases by independent observers. The GFET program seeks to increase election season observation by providing training and materials for pollwatchers and observers.

## **2.2 Monitoring Mail-In and Drop-Box Absentee Voting**

One of the reasons absentee voting has previously been limited is because it is inherently insecure. Absentee voting enables cheating through ghost voters and ballot (or drop) box stuffing, political pressure and intimidation, vote buying and selling, and other forms of fraud. When it was limited primarily to soldiers and diplomats on duty for the US government, plus very limited exceptions for individuals with provable need, the risks were deemed acceptable; but with the introduction of widespread and sometimes universal (as in Georgia) postal voting, gaps in security can be easily exploited to alter election outcomes.

Because postal voting occurs in private, malpractice is difficult to monitor and control. A spouse or relative in an abusive relationship, or workers on a farm or in a factory, or the elderly and patients confined in a care facility, may be forced to apply for an absentee ballot, and then be forced to vote the ballot for a particular candidate or party, all out of sight of monitors or law enforcement officials. In Georgia, photo ID is required for early in-person or election day voting, but not required for postal voting, enabling impersonation.

Controlling abuse in the home is difficult, but some deterrence can be expected from public education on the right to vote in secret and to vote your conscience; with a contact number or hotline provided to report abuse. For large farms, factories, businesses, and especially care homes; observers should visit (or recruit a patriot insider) and ask the following questions:

1. Has anyone asked or required or offered to help you apply for an absentee ballot?
2. Has anyone offered to help you fill in an absentee ballot?
3. Has anyone tried to force you, or pay you, to vote a particular way?

Answers to these questions will help you determine if there is a possibility that organized vote fraud is occurring in the location.

Regrettably, homes for the elderly and those requiring cognitive care are particular targets for vote thieves, so it may be important to recruit patriot insiders in these institutions who can monitor and record the activities of people offering to “help” with applications or voting. The best deterrent for this form of theft, which is a felony, is to ensure the thieves know we are watching, and know they will go to prison if caught.



### **2.3 Monitoring In-Person Absentee Voting**

In Georgia, in-person early voting is accomplished by visiting an early voting location and filling in an absentee ballot request, then casting a ballot in the same manner as a voter on election day. You can find the early voting locations in your county by [visiting the Secretary of State's website](#) and selecting your county of residence from the list.

Poll watchers can monitor the process at early voting locations as they would at a polling station on election day. If it is not possible to have poll watchers continuously at all early voting locations, then visits can be conducted at any time during hours of operation, and when possible, please vary the times of your visits.

When you arrive at the office, introduce yourself to the staff, explaining your purpose. If you are refused entrance, or not allowed to witness any process (except marking a ballot), include that in your report. For example, if you are visiting an office, but when you arrive are told you cannot enter for any reason (no space, not authorized, closed early, etc.), please submit a report with the date, time, place, and reason given.

**Set-up and Closing:** On the first day of the advance voting period, prior to any votes being cast on ballot scanners, the registrars will verify that the seals for each electronic ballot marker, ballot scanner, and ballot box are intact and that there is no evidence or indication of any tampering with the seal or the component. The registrars and two witnesses sworn as poll officers will then run a zero tape on each ballot scanner, then sign the tape. The registrars will also verify that the electronic ballot markers and ballot scanners all indicate zero counts prior to the opening of the polls.

If at the close of voting on any day there are more than 1,500 ballots inside any ballot box, the registrar and two sworn witnesses shall unseal the ballot box, remove the paper ballots, and place the ballots in a container. The registrars will fill in and sign a transfer form, which includes machine number and number of votes cast; then attach that to the container and seal the container.

The registrar and at least one sworn witness shall deliver the ballot container to the election superintendent for secured storage until time for the tabulation of votes, and the election superintendent shall complete a chain of custody form indicating the delivery of the secure container. The form shall be signed by the registrar and any witnesses who travelled with the registrar indicating that no sealed documents were unsealed enroute and have not been tampered with. In the discretion of the registrar, the same procedure for emptying the ballot box may be followed if there are less than 1,500 ballots in the ballot box at the end of any advance voting day

### **2.4 Drop boxes for absentee ballots**

Drop boxes for absentee ballots were introduced or their use increased during the COVID-19 elections of 2020. Drop boxes have been shown to enable election fraud, and to address this, the Georgia legislature included new rules for the use of drop boxes in SB202. Drop boxes may now only be located inside a building at an early voting location, and are only open during advance voting hours, where they should be under the direct supervision of an election official.

It is difficult to monitor drop boxes effectively, which is one reason so few people have confidence in their security. Drop boxes will be unlocked and opened to confirm there are no ballots inside at the beginning of each day of advance voting. At the end of the day, the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall arrange for the collection, by at least two sworn election officials, and return of ballots deposited at each drop box.

The collection team will sign a form that includes the date, number of ballots collected, confirmation that the drop box was locked after removing the ballots, and the identity of each person collecting the ballots. The collection team will then transfer the ballots to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk, who will process and store the ballots in the same manner as absentee ballots returned by mail are processed and stored. Observation of these drop boxes is most important at the beginning of the day to confirm they are empty, and at the end of the day, when ballots are collected.

### **3 Observing the Voting and Counting Processes on Election Day**

#### **3.1 Before you Go**

Before election day, please read through the observation guidelines. Prepare a lunch or dinner, if needed, and you might like a thermos of coffee or tea. Make sure you have the contact details for your coordinator, and your ID card and designation letter, and an email address or phone number for the election superintendent responsible for your polling place. Fully-charge your phone, and don't forget a pencil or pen, and your manual and checklist (some may have those on their phone).

#### **3.2 Opening the Polls**

At least one hour prior to the time set to open the polls, the voting machines and supplies will be delivered to the polling places in each precinct. The machines will be set up in the proper manner, signs, sample ballots and other instructions will be posted, and other supplies will be distributed.

If you will be in a precinct all day, or have the first observation shift, you should plan to arrive at your assigned precinct by 6:30 am, a half hour before opening, so you can observe preparations. On entering a precinct, show your ID card and designation letter to the poll manager. During your time in the precinct be calm and respectful, and avoid talking to voters. If you have questions or concerns, address those to the manager.

After setting up the polling place, poll workers will swear an oath to administer the election fairly. With any poll watchers present in attendance, they will then confirm the seals on the voting machines are unbroken, and that the numbers on the seals match those in the log, then will open the machines to confirm there are no ballots in the main storage area and the emergency storage area.

The manager will then print a report from each machine. The report, called a zero tape, should list all candidates for the election, with vote totals of zero. The manager will keep the zero tape,

but you should be able to confirm that all candidates who should be on the ballot are listed on the zero tape, and that the totals for each candidate are zero.

At 7:00 the chair will announce the polls are open, and allow voters waiting outside into the precinct.

Observer Note: For elections to be transparent and credible, poll watchers must be able to effectively observe all election processes, and record their observations. If you are prevented from or hindered in observing any process (except a voter in the process of marking a ballot) at any time during the polling or counting, that is a serious offence, and should be challenged. If the challenge does not result in immediate relief, record the circumstance on an incident report form, and submit that immediately.

### **3.3 The Polling Process**

Voters will go first to the check-in table near the entrance, and show their ID, then sign the electronic voter certificate. A poll worker will find them on the Poll Pad, and if they are registered and have not voted, they will be issued a voter access card (the card they insert into the BMD units), and added to the Numbered List of Voters.

The voter is then directed to the BMD touchscreen units. They will insert the voter access card into the machine, select their candidates for each election, review their choices, and select “print ballot”. Once the voter prints their ballot, the card will pop out of the machine. At this point, voters will confirm their choices have been accurately recorded on the printed ballot.

The voter will then take their printed ballot and voter card to a worker near the polling place scanner. The voter returns voter card, and is reminded to review their ballot. The voter enters the scanner space and casts the ballot by inserting it into the scanner, and the screen will confirm that their ballot was cast. When a voter exits the enclosed space they receive their “I’m a Georgia Voter I SECURED MY VOTE” sticker, and are thanked, and then exit the polling place.

### **3.4 Closing the Poll and the Counting Process**

At 7:00 the chair will announce the polls are closed, and prevent anyone else from joining a line, but anyone in line at closing will be allowed to vote. When all votes have been cast, the Poll Pad will be shut down. Next, the manager will enter a password in the scanner, close the poll, and the machine will automatically print three copies of the report.

As a poll watcher, you can ask for a copy of the report, but you will need to ask let them know before they close the machine. If they do not provide one, you should photograph or hand copy the results tape they are required to post on the door of the polling place, as this information will be needed for your report. If you are not allowed to collect the results, immediately submit an incident report.

When this process is over, your observation is complete. Please fill in the observation form, if you have not already, and submit immediately.

Thank you for your dedication to free and fair elections in Georgia!

### **3.5 Poll Watcher Report Forms**

During your observation, you will not be allowed to use a cell phone, so don't forget to take a set of paper forms with you for notes. After the observation, you can copy your responses into the online form using a cell phone, tablet, or computer. We prefer that you submit your report, and any incident reports, using your phone, tablet or laptop, as that saves us time; but if that is not possible for any reason, please do not hesitate to fill in and submit the paper forms, as it is most important that we get your information in any format. Paper forms can be submitted in person, scanned and sent as PDFs, or simply photographed and emailed. Print versions of the Poll Watcher Report Form and Incident Report Form are included below.

*The online Poll Watcher Report form is available [here](#)*

*The online Election Incident Report form is available [here](#)*

## Georgia Poll Watcher Report Form

<b>Precinct:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	<b>Phone No:</b>	
<b>City/Town:</b>	<b>Email:</b>	
<b>County:</b>	<b>Arrival:</b>	<b>Departure:</b>

### Instructions

*Read the questions carefully. Please make a check ( ✓ ) in the appropriate box. If you cannot answer the question, or it is not relevant, leave it blank. If clarification is required, briefly explain in the comment section of the form. If at any time you are prevented from observing any process, please challenge this to the Chair, and if the challenge is not resolved, immediately file an incident report.*

Before Opening		Yes	No
1	Were you allowed to observe the set-up of the precinct before opening? (if no, prepare and immediately file an incident report)		
2	Are all polling team members and required materials present?		
3	Are there poll workers from both major parties on the polling team?		
4	Did the poll workers swear an oath to conduct fair elections?		
5	Did the polling manager confirm the seals on the machines were unbroken, and that the numbers on the seals matched the numbers in the log?		
6	Did the poll workers open the tabulators and show you that the main and emergency boxes were empty, before resealing the machines?		
7	Was a zero tape printed and shown to poll watchers?		
8	Were you able to confirm the zero tape listed all candidates, and showed no votes?		
9	Did the precinct open on time (7:00 AM)?		

The Polling Process		Yes	No
10	Were you able to see voter's ID and their name on the Poll Pad?		
11	Could voters mark and cast their ballots in secret, without anyone see how they voted? (if no, give details in the comment section)		
12	Were any voters challenged? (if yes, provide details in the comment section)		
13	Were any provisional votes cast? (if yes, provide number and relevant details in the comment section)		
14	Were poll watchers present from both major parties?		
15	Were any poll watchers present during the day?		

Closing the Poll and the Counting Process		Yes	No
16	Did the polling place close at 7:00 PM?		
17	Were voters in the line at closing time allowed to vote?		
18	Were there any ballots in the emergency (auxiliary) ballot storage area of the tabulator? (if yes, question Manager, and provide explanation in comment section, or file incident report)		
19	Was a results report run on the scanner?		
20	Were you given a copy (or allowed to copy) the results tape from the scanner? (if no, file an incident report).		
21	Were you allowed to observe all aspects of the polling and counting process? (If no, file an incident report)		
22	Record the total number of voters from Poll Pad		Record the total number of ballots cast from scanner
23	Did the total number of votes cast from the tabulator report equal the total number of voters checked off in the Poll Pad? (If no, provide details in the comment section, or file an incident report).		
24	Which political party do you represent?	Republican	Democrat

### Please record each candidate and the total votes below

Candidate Name	Votes	Candidate Name	Votes	Candidate Name	Votes



## Georgia Poll Watcher Incident Report Form

*Instructions: Please fill in the form as completely as possible as soon as possible after (or during) the incident. Take the time to collect names and contact details of other witnesses. If you collect electronic evidence (picture, video or audio recording), make a copy of the file and submit with your report, but retain the original on your phone or other electronic device. Submit the completed form as soon as possible to: GFET*

### REPORTER INFORMATION

Reported by:	Phone:
Position (voter, election inspector, poll watcher, etc.):	Email:

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT

Date of incident:	Time of incident:	Were the police notified: Yes / No
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Location of incident:

Description of the incident: (What happened, how it happened, etc. Be as specific as possible. Continue on back if needed and attach additional sheets if necessary)

Is there electronic evidence of the incident? Yes___ No___ Is the evidence in your possession? Yes___ No___	What type of evidence is it? Phone photo___ video___ audio___ CCTV___ Other_____
--	---

Did you witness the incident? Yes___ No___	If no, list the person who reported the incident to you below, along with details of any other witnesses. Attach additional sheets if needed.
--	---

### WITNESSES

Name of Witness:	Phone:
Role of Witness:	Email:
Name of Witness:	Phone:
Role of Witness:	Email:
Name of Witness:	Phone:
Role of Witness:	Email:
Name of Witness:	Phone:
Role of Witness:	Email:

### PARTIES INVOLVED IN INCIDENT

Name:	Phone:
Role:	Email:
Name:	Phone:
Role:	Email:
Name:	Phone:
Role:	Email:

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**